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(54) **PH-sensitive microcapsules**

PH-empfindliche Mikrokapseln.

Microcapsules sensibles au PH.

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WO-A-94/13139 GB-A- 2 280 164
US-A- 4 956 129 US-A- 5 120 349**

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Description

Background of the invention

[0001] Microencapsulation is a well known method used to formulate water-immiscible materials. Microcapsules are usually designed to prevent their active ingredients from permeating the capsule wall during the storage period before use. For example, the active ingredient present in microcapsules which are formulated as a suspension concentrate may leak from the capsules during storage and cause undesirable changes in the toxicological properties and/or physical properties of the suspension. In particular, active ingredient leakage may effect the flow, viscosity and appearance of the suspension, and lead to crystal growth. Crystal growth is especially problematic because it increases the viscosity of the suspension, causes sediment formation in the suspension and may cause blockages in the equipment used to distribute the suspension.

[0002] In the past, thick walled microcapsules have been used to prevent permeation of water-immiscible active ingredients. However, thick walled microcapsules are not entirely satisfactory because they do not readily and/or completely release their active ingredients when used for their intended purpose.

[0003] WO 94/13139 discloses the use of a wide range of polymeric materials for the purpose of microencapsulation of agrochemicals. The disclosure of this document is general and the compounds of the present invention are specifically selected to be pH sensitive when formed in a certain ratio of groups in the shell wall materials. EP-A 726 268 however does not disclose that the microcapsules formed by the teaching thereof are pH sensitive. Also, it does not provide an example of a microcapsule falling within the preferred ratio of acid halide to amino and/or hydroxy groups.

[0004] WO 93/18853 relates to pH sensitive microcapsules for use with a variety of encapsulated materials, including pesticides. However, there is absolutely no mention in the description of polymeric shell wall materials falling within the scope of the present invention.

[0005] Certain pH-sensitive poly(styrene) microcapsules are described by Kokufuta, et al in *Biotechnology and Bioengineering* 32, 289-294 (1988). That paper discloses that poly(styrene) microcapsules are coated with a polyelectrolyte to make them pH sensitive. However, water-immiscible materials cannot be encapsulated by the process described by Kokufuta et al.

[0006] Poly(L-lysine-alt-terephthalic acid) microcapsules which exhibit pH dependence are described by Miyauchi et al in *Journal of Microencapsulation* 9 (3), 329-333 (1992). However, that paper only describes the preparation of water-containing microcapsules and does not disclose a method for the preparation of microcapsules containing a water-immiscible material.

[0007] It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide microcapsules which contain water-immiscible materials and rapidly release their contents when used for their intended purpose.

[0008] It is also an object of the present invention to provide storage stable, aqueous microcapsule compositions which do not readily crystallize.

[0009] Those and other objects of the present invention will become more apparent from the detailed description thereof set forth below.

Summary of the invention

[0010] The present invention provides pH-sensitive microcapsules which comprise a water-immiscible active ingredient within a shell wall wherein said shell wall has free carboxylic acid groups incorporated therein.

[0011] The present invention also relates to the pesticidal use of those microcapsules, compositions containing these microcapsules and a method for the preparation of those microcapsules.

Brief description of the figures

[0012] Fig. 1 is a graph depicting the effect of pH on the release of pendimethalin from the microcapsules in composition number 1.

[0013] Fig. 2 is a graph depicting the effect of pH on the release of pendimethalin from the microcapsules in composition number 13 at several time intervals.

[0014] Fig. 3 is a graph depicting the effect of pH on the release of pendimethalin from microcapsules having different trimesoyl chloride : 1,6-hexamethylenediamine ratios.

Detailed description of the invention

[0015] The present invention provides a pH-sensitive microcapsule which comprises a water-immiscible active ingredient within a shell wall wherein said shell wall has free carboxylic acid groups incorporated therein, wherein the

shell wall is selected from the group consisting of a polyamide having free carboxylic acid groups incorporated therein, a polyester having free carboxylic acid groups incorporated therein, a polyamide/polyester copolymer having free carboxylic acids incorporated therein and a cross-linked amino resin having free carboxylic acid groups incorporated therein, wherein the polyamide shell wall is formed from a polyacid halide and a polyamine, the polyester shell wall is formed from a polyacid halide and a polyol, the polyamide/polyester shell wall is formed from a polyacid halide, a polyamine and a polyol, and the cross-linked amino resin shell wall is formed from a polyacid halide and a water-immiscible amino resin prepolymer, wherein the ratio of acid halide groups to amino and/or hydroxy groups in the polyamide, polyester or polyamide/polyester shell wall forming materials is about 2:1 to 3:1 and the ratio of amino resin prepolymer to polyacid halide is about 20:1 to 5:1 on a weight basis.

[0016] The microcapsules of the present invention are termed "pH-sensitive" because of their unique dependence on the pH of the environment they are in. Advantageously, it has been found that microcapsules having free carboxylic acid groups incorporated into their shell walls are stable at pH values from about pH 1 to pH 5.5 and release their contents at pH values greater than about 5.5.

[0017] Uniquely, the pH-sensitive microcapsules of the present invention may be stored at pH values from about pH 1 to pH 5.5 for extended periods of time without the problems associated with conventional formulations such as crystallization and sedimentation. In addition, the microcapsules of the present invention readily release their contents when exposed to an environment having a pH of greater than about 5.5. In contrast, conventional microcapsules, which are designed for improved storage stability, do not readily and/or completely release their contents when used for their intended purpose.

[0018] The discovery of the pH-sensitive microcapsules of the present invention, which incorporate free carboxylic acid groups in a polyamide, polyester or polyamide/polyester shell wall, is especially unexpected in view of the state of the microencapsulation art. The principles of interfacial polymerization used to encapsulate water-immiscible materials are well known in the art (see, for example, U.S. 3,577,515; U.S. 4,360,376 and U.S. 4,563,212). Those patents disclose the use of at least a stoichiometric amount of amino and/or hydroxy groups to acid halide groups and further disclose that the ratio of amino and/or hydroxy groups to acid halide groups is preferably greater than 1:1. However, when an equivalent or excess amount of amino and/or hydroxy groups are used, as required in those patents, free carboxylic acid groups are not produced.

[0019] The pH-sensitive microcapsules of the present invention which incorporate free carboxylic acid groups in a cross-linked amino resin shell wall are particularly surprising in view of U.S. 4,956,129. U.S. 4,956,129 describes the preparation of microcapsules having a cross-linked amino resin shell wall which is formed from a water-immiscible etherified urea-formaldehyde prepolymer. However, microcapsules prepared by the process of that patent do not exhibit pH-sensitivity. In fact, that patent teaches that it is preferable to raise the pH of an aqueous microcapsule composition once the shell wall is formed by adding any water-soluble base.

[0020] The pH-sensitivity of the microcapsules of the present invention makes them especially suitable for use in agricultural applications. The microcapsules may be stored in aqueous compositions having a low pH for several months without any significant degradation. Those stable compositions may then be diluted with water and sprayed onto soil. Because the pH of soil is generally greater than 5.5, the microcapsules of the present invention will release their contents significantly faster and/or more completely than microcapsules which do not incorporate free carboxylic acid groups in their shell walls.

[0021] Polyacid halides suitable for use in the present invention include conventional polyacid halides such as triacid halides and diacid halides. Preferred polyacid halides are triacid chlorides, triacid bromides, diacid chlorides and diacid bromides. Triacid chlorides such as trimesoyl chloride, trimer acid chloride and the like, and diacid chlorides such as terephthaloyl chloride, sebacoyl chloride, adipoyl chloride, azelaoyl chloride, dodecanedioic acid chloride, dimer acid chloride and the like are more preferred. In addition, polyacid halide equivalents may also be used in shell wall forming reactions.

[0022] Polyamines suitable for use in the present invention include conventional polyamines such as diamines and triamines. Diamines such as 1,6-hexamethylenediamine, ethylenediamine, 1,3-pentanediamine, 2-methylpentamethylenediamine, propylene-1,3-diamine, tetramethylenediamine, pentamethylenediamine, 4,9-dioxadodecane-1,12-diamine, 1,3-phenylenediamine, 2,4- and 2,6-toluenediamine, 4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane and the like, and triamines such as diethylenetriamine, 1,3,5-benzenetriamine, 2,4,6-triaminotoluene and the like are suitable for use in this invention with diamines being preferred.

[0023] Hydrochloride salts of those polyamines may also be used to form the polyamide shell wall having free carboxylic acid groups.

[0024] Polyols which are suitable for use include conventional polyols such as diols and triols. Preferred polyols include glycols such as ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, hexylene glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol and the like, bisphenol A, hydroquinone, resorcinol, catechol, pyrogallol, phloroglucinol dihydrate, pentaerythritol, trimethylolpropane, and the like with ethylene glycol being more preferred.

[0025] Water-immiscible amino resin prepolymers suitable for use in the present invention include conventional wa-

ter-immiscible amino resin prepolymers such as partially etherified urea-formaldehyde prepolymers, partially etherified melamine-formaldehyde prepolymers and the like and mixtures thereof with partially etherified urea-formaldehyde prepolymers being preferred. Partially etherified urea-formaldehyde and melamine-formaldehyde prepolymers are urea-formaldehyde and melamine-formaldehyde prepolymers, respectively, wherein about 50% to 98% of the hydroxyl hydrogen atoms of the methylol groups of the corresponding urea- and melamine-formaldehyde prepolymers are replaced with C₄-C₁₀ alkyl groups. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, about 60% to 90% of the methylol groups of the urea- and melamine-formaldehyde prepolymers are etherified with n-butanol. A further description of etherified urea-formaldehyde prepolymers and methods for their preparation is presented in U.S. 4,956,129.

[0026] In general, any water-immiscible active ingredient which has a melting point below about 100 °C or is soluble in a water-immiscible solvent and is compatible with the shell wall forming materials may be used in the present invention. The pH-sensitive microcapsules of the present invention preferably contain water-immiscible agricultural compounds such as herbicides, insecticides, acaricides, nematocides, fungicides, molluscicides, plant growth regulators, safeners, algicides, mildewicides, ectoparasiticides and the like and combinations thereof. Herbicides, insecticides, acaricides, nematocides, fungicides and molluscicides are preferred. Herbicidal compounds especially suitable for use in the present invention include dinitroaniline compounds such as pendimethalin and trifluralin, and haloacetanilide compounds such as alachlor, metolachlor and propachlor. Insecticidal compounds especially suitable for use in the present invention include phosphoric acid ester compounds such as terbufos, malathion, chlorpyrifos, diazinon and profenofos, and pyrethroid compounds such as cypermethrin, alpha-cypermethrin and permethrin.

[0027] The pH-sensitive microcapsules of the present invention typically have a median diameter of about 1 micrometer to 200 micrometers, preferably about 3 micrometers to 50 micrometers, and more preferably about 5 to 15 micrometers.

[0028] The present invention also relates to an improved process to make aqueous microcapsules containing a water-immiscible active ingredient having a polyamide, polyester, polyamide/polyester or a cross-linked amino resin shell wall, the improvement which comprises incorporating free carboxylic acid groups in said shell wall by adding excess polyacid halide during shell wall formation.

[0029] By excess polyacid halide it is meant an amount over a conventional process: (1) in the case of a polyamide, polyester or polyamide/polyester shell wall the ratio of acid halide groups to amino and/or hydroxy groups present in the shell wall forming materials should be about 2:1 to 3:1 in accordance with the present invention whereas conventional processes use less polyacid halide; and (2) in the case of a cross-linked amino resin shell wall where polyacid halides are not conventionally added, the present invention contemplates the use of polyacid halide such that the ratio of the amino resin prepolymer shell wall forming material to polyacid halide in the present invention is about 20:1 to 5:1 on a weight basis.

[0030] Advantageously the process of the present invention may be carried out at conventional temperatures. Of course, the temperature depends on the type of shell wall being formed. When forming a polyamide, polyester, polyamide/polyester shell wall the process is generally conducted at an elevated temperature to maintain the water-immiscible active ingredient in a liquid state, and to enhance the wall forming reaction rate; the process is preferably conducted at a temperature of about 35°C to 85°C and is more preferably conducted at a temperature of about 50°C to 65°C. When forming a cross-linked amino resin shell wall, the emulsion is conventionally heated to about 50°C to 100°C to ensure formation of the shell wall; this temperature (preferably 60°C to 80°C) also enables the polyacid halide and amino resin prepolymer react and form the cross-linked amino resin shell wall having free carboxylic acid groups incorporated therein.

[0031] In a preferred embodiment the process of the invention, the pH of the aqueous, pH-sensitive microcapsule composition is about pH 1 to pH 5.5, preferably about pH 2 to pH 4. To ensure that the aqueous, pH-sensitive microcapsule compositions are in the desired pH range, a base or mixture of bases may be added during or after shell wall formation. Bases suitable for use in this invention include alkali metal hydroxides such as sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide and alkali metal carbonates such as sodium carbonate and potassium carbonate. Sodium hydroxide is the preferred base.

[0032] Various shell wall thicknesses can be achieved in accordance with the invention. In general, wall thickness would be selected relative to the desired application for the microcapsule. When forming shell walls made of polyamide, polyester or polyamide/polyester, the water-immiscible solution preferably contains about 1% to 15%, more preferably about 2% to 8%, by weight of the polyacid halide, and the polyamine, polyol or mixture thereof is preferably present in an amount from about 0.3% to 5%, more preferably from about 0.6% to 3%, by weight relative to that of the water-immiscible solution. When forming a cross-linked amino resin shell wall, the water-immiscible solution preferably contains about 1% to 3% by weight of the polyacid halide and about 5% to 20% by weight of the amino resin prepolymer.

[0033] Advantageously, the pH-sensitive microcapsules may be prepared using any conventional emulsifier. In particular, emulsifiers such as polyvinyl alcohols, alkylated vinylpyrrolidone polymers, ethoxylated lignosulfonic acid salts, lignosulfonic acid salts, oxidized lignins, lignin salts, salts of styrene-maleic anhydride copolymers, salts of partial esters of styrene-maleic anhydride copolymers, partial salts of polyacrylic acid, partial salts of polyacrylic acid terpolymers

and the like and mixtures thereof are suitable for use in the processes of this invention. In the above described emulsifiers, sodium, potassium, magnesium, calcium and ammonium salts are generally preferred with sodium and magnesium salts being particularly preferred. Preferred emulsifiers for use in the processes of this invention include polyvinyl alcohols, alkylated vinylpyrrolidone polymers, and lignosulfonic acid salts.

[0034] The aqueous solutions used in the process of this invention preferably contain about 0.5% to 5%, more preferably about 1% to 3%, by weight of the emulsifier or mixture of emulsifiers. The aqueous, pH-sensitive microcapsule compositions prepared by the process of this invention preferably contain about 5% to 60%, more preferably about 20% to 50%, by weight of the water-immiscible active ingredient.

[0035] The water-immiscible solutions used in the process of this invention are prepared by mixing a polyacid halide and, if necessary, an amino resin prepolymer with an active ingredient at a temperature above the melting point of the active ingredient, provided that the temperature is below the temperature required to initiate the wall forming reactions if an amino resin prepolymer is used. Alternatively, the water-immiscible solution may be prepared by mixing a polyacid halide and, if employed, an amino resin prepolymer with a solution of an active ingredient in a suitable water-immiscible solvent.

[0036] Water-immiscible solvents which are suitable for use include solvents which do not react undesirably with any of the ingredients used in the invention processes.

[0037] Suitable solvents include water-immiscible hydrocarbons, aromatic hydrocarbons, halogenated hydrocarbons, halogenated aromatic hydrocarbons, ketones, long chain esters and mixtures thereof.

[0038] More particularly the present invention provides a process for the preparation of an aqueous, pH-sensitive microcapsule composition having free carboxylic acid groups incorporated in a cross-linked amino resin shell wall which process comprises:

- (a) providing an aqueous solution containing an emulsifier;
- (b) dispersing, with agitation, in the aqueous solution, a water-immiscible solution comprising a water-immiscible amino resin prepolymer, a polyacid halide, and a water-immiscible active ingredient to form an emulsion, provided that the ratio of amino resin prepolymer to polyacid halide is about 20:1 to 5:1 on a weight basis; and
- (c) heating the emulsion to about 50°C to 100°C.

[0039] In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the amino resin prepolymer is an etherified urea-formaldehyde prepolymer provided in the form of a solution in alcohol or a mixture in alcohol and xylene. In general, the alcohol used in those solutions and mixtures is the same as the alcohol used to etherify the corresponding urea-formaldehyde prepolymer.

[0040] In another particular embodiment, the present invention also relates to a preferred process, i.e. the preparation of an aqueous, pH-sensitive microcapsule composition having free carboxylic acid groups incorporated in a polyamide, polyester or polyamide/polyester shell wall which process comprises:

- (a) providing an aqueous solution comprising an emulsifier;
- (b) dispersing, with agitation, in the aqueous solution, a water-immiscible solution comprising a polyacid halide and a water-immiscible active ingredient to form an emulsion; and
- (c) adding, with agitation, to the emulsion of step (b), a polyamine, a polyol or a mixture thereof, provided that the ratio of acid halide groups to amino and/or hydroxy groups is about 2:1 to 3:1.

[0041] When forming polyamide, polyester or polyamide/polyester shell walls in accordance with the process of this invention, the ratio of acid halide groups to amino and/or hydroxy groups is an especially important feature because it ensures that the microcapsule shell wall contains free carboxylic acid groups.

[0042] Additional wall forming materials such as polyisocyanates, polychloroformates and polysulfonyl chlorides, which react with polyamines and polyols, may be added to the water-immiscible solution of this preferred process. Those additional wall forming materials are added in amounts such that they do not prevent the formation of free carboxylic acid groups in the shell wall.

[0043] This invention further provides an aqueous, pH-sensitive microcapsule composition which comprises a water-immiscible active ingredient within a shell wall, wherein said shell wall has free carboxylic acid groups incorporated therein, suspended in an aqueous solution having a pH of about pH 1 to pH 5.5.

[0044] To obtain a storage stable, aqueous, pH-sensitive microcapsule composition, the pH of the composition is preferably lower than about pH 4 to prevent premature release of the water-immiscible material. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the pH of the aqueous, pH-sensitive microcapsule composition is about pH 2 to pH 4.

[0045] This invention also provides a method for controlling pests such as weeds, insects, acarina, fungi, nematodes and the like by applying to the locus of the pest a pesticidally effective amount of a microencapsulated pesticide which comprises a water-immiscible pesticide within a shell wall wherein said shell wall has free carboxylic acid groups

incorporated therein. In particular, this invention provides a method for controlling undesirable plant species which comprises applying to the foliage of the plants or to the soil or water containing seeds or other propagating organs thereof, a herbicidally effective amount of a microencapsulated herbicide which comprises a water-immiscible herbicide within a shell wall wherein said shell wall has free carboxylic acid groups incorporated therein.

[0046] The present invention also provides pesticidal compositions comprising an agronomically acceptable inert solid or liquid carrier and a pesticidally effective amount of a microencapsulated pesticide which comprises a water-immiscible pesticide within a shell wall wherein said shell wall has free carboxylic acid groups incorporated therein. Advantageously, the aqueous, pH-sensitive microcapsule compositions of this invention may be used directly as pesticidal compositions and are diluted with water for use. Alternatively, additional ingredients such as antisetling agents, salts, antifoams, surfactants, pH-adjustors, antifreeze agents and the like may be added to the aqueous, pH-sensitive microcapsule compositions of the present invention. The pesticidal compositions of this invention preferably have a pH of about pH 2 to pH 4.

[0047] In order to facilitate a further understanding of the invention, the following examples are presented primarily for the purpose of illustrating more specific details thereof. The invention should not be deemed limited by the examples as the full scope of the invention is defined in the claims.

EXAMPLE 1

Preparation of pH-sensitive microcapsule compositions using trimesoyl chloride, 1,6-hexamethylenediamine and polyvinyl alcohol

[0048] A mixture of pendimethalin (70.0 g), trimesoyl chloride (5.0 g) and AROMATIC® 200, an aromatic hydrocarbon mixture (C₁₀ to C₁₃ aromatics, distillation range 226°-279°C), EXXON Corp., Houston, TX (85.0 g) is stirred at 60°C to obtain a water-immiscible solution. The water-immiscible solution is added with stirring to a polyvinyl alcohol solution (120.0 g of a 2 wt/wt% solution) at 60°C to obtain an emulsion. Thereafter, the stirrer speed is reduced and a solution of 1,6-hexamethylenediamine (HMDA, 2.2 g of a 50 wt/wt% solution), sodium hydroxide (1.8 g of a 50 wt/wt% solution) and water (31.0 g) is added to the stirred emulsion and the resultant mixture is stirred at 60°C for about 4 hours to form the pH-sensitive microcapsule composition identified as composition number 1 in Table I.

[0049] Using essentially the same procedure, the pH-sensitive microcapsule compositions identified as composition numbers 2-12 in Table I are obtained.

TABLE I
pH-Sensitive Microcapsule Compositions

Composition Number	Ingredient / wt/wt%						Total Water
	Pendimethalin	Trimesoyl Chloride	HMDA	NaOH	Polyvinyl Alcohol	AROMATIC® 200	
1	22.22	1.59	0.35	0.29	0.76	26.98	47.81
2	22.22	1.59	0.52	0.29	0.76	26.98	47.63
3	22.22	0.79	0.17	0.14	0.76	27.78	48.13
4	22.22	2.38	0.52	0.43	0.76	26.19	47.49
5	22.22	3.17	0.70	0.57	0.76	25.40	47.17
6	22.22	1.59	0.48	0.29	0.76	26.98	47.68
7	39.68	1.59	0.48	0.29	0.76	9.52	47.68
8	44.44	1.59	0.48	0.29	0.76	4.76	47.68
9	22.22	1.59	0.48	0.00	0.76	26.98	47.96
10	22.40	2.40	0.53	0.43	0.77	26.40	47.07
11	41.18	3.24	0.71	0.58	0.82	8.82	44.65
12	41.18	3.24	1.42	0.58	0.82	8.82	43.94

EXAMPLE 2**Preparation of pH-sensitive microcapsule compositions using Beetle 1050® resin and trimesoyl chloride**

5 [0050] A mixture of pendimethalin (110.0 g), Beetle 1050® resin¹ (20.0 g), trimesoyl chloride (2.5 g) and AROMATIC®
 200² (30.0 g) is stirred at 55 °C to obtain a water-immiscible solution. The water-immiscible solution is added with
 stirring to an aqueous solution of 120 g of a 2 wt/wt% AIRVOL® 205³ solution and 10.0 g of a 20 wt/wt% REAX® 88B⁴
 solution at 65 °C to obtain an emulsion. The emulsion is stirred for one hour while the temperature is slowly increased
 10 to 70 °C. Additional water (50.0 g) is added and the emulsion is stirred at 70 °C for one hour and allowed to cool to
 room temperature to obtain the pH-sensitive microcapsule composition identified as composition number 13 in Table II.
 [0051] Using essentially the same procedure, the pH-sensitive microcapsule compositions identified as composition
 numbers 14-19 in Table II are obtained.

1 A butylated urea-formaldehyde resin in xylene and n-butanol, Cytec Industries, West Paterson, NJ.

2 Aromatic hydrocarbon mixture (C₁₀ to C₁₃ aromatics, distillation range 226°-279°C), Exxon Corp., Houston, TX.

3 A partially hydrolyzed vinyl acetate polymer, Air Products and Chemicals Inc., Allentown, PA.

4 Sodium salt of Ilgosulfonic acid, Westvaco, Charleston Heights, SC.

TABLE II
pH-Sensitive Microcapsule Compositions

Comp. No.	Ingredient / wt/wt%							Total	
	Pendi-methalin	Beetle 1050 ^o	Trimesoyl Chloride	AIRVOL ^o 205	REAX ^o 88B	AROMATIC ^o 200	HCl ¹	Water	
13	32.12	5.84	0.73	0.70	0.58	8.76	0.0	51.27	
14	37.29	3.39	0.34	0.0	1.36	10.17	0.0	47.46	
15	37.29	6.78	0.34	0.0	1.36	10.17	0.0	44.07	
16	37.29	6.78	0.34	0.91	0.0	10.17	0.0	44.52	
17	23.84	4.33	0.33	0.58	0.0	6.50	0.0	64.42	
18	36.78	3.34	0.50	0.0	1.34	10.03	0.12	47.88	
19	36.78	6.69	0.50	0.0	1.34	10.03	0.12	44.54	

¹HCl is added to the aqueous solution before the water-immiscible solution is added.

EXAMPLE 3**Preparation of pH-sensitive microcapsule compositions containing MONDUR® MRS in the capsule wall**

5 [0052] A mixture of pendimethalin (110.0 g), trimesoyl chloride (1.0 g), MONDUR® MRS, a 4,4'-diphenyl diisocyanate polymer, Mobay Corp., Pittsburgh, PA (7.5 g) and AROMATIC® 200 (30 g) is stirred at 50°C to obtain a water-immiscible solution. The water-immiscible solution is added with stirring to a polyvinyl alcohol solution (120.0 g of a 2 wt/wt% solution) at 50°C to obtain an emulsion. Thereafter, the stirrer speed is reduced and a solution of 1,6-hexamethylenediamine (0.44 g of a 50 wt/wt% solution), sodium hydroxide (0.36 g of a 50 wt/wt% solution) and water (20.0 g) is added to the stirred emulsion and the resultant mixture is stirred at 50°C for about 3 hours to form the pH-sensitive microcapsule composition identified as composition number 20 in Table III.

10 [0053] Using essentially the same procedure, the pH-sensitive microcapsule compositions identified as composition numbers 21-27 in Table III are obtained.

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TABLE III
pH-Sensitive Microcapsule Compositions Containing MONDUR[®]MRS

Comp. No.	Pendimethalin	Ingredient / wt%							AROMATIC [®] 200	Total Water
		MONDUR [®] MRS	Trimesoyl Chloride	HMDA	NaOH	Emulsifier ¹				
20	38.02	2.59	0.35	0.08	0.06	a/0.83		10.37		47.70
21	37.79	2.58	0.69	0.15	0.12	a/0.82		10.31		47.54
22	37.56	2.56	1.02	0.23	0.18	a/0.82		10.24		47.39
23	37.33	2.54	1.36	0.30	0.24	a/0.81		10.18		47.23
24	37.92	2.59	0.34	0.15	0.12	b/0.83		10.34		47.71
25	37.58	2.56	0.68	0.30	0.25	b/0.82		10.25		47.56
26	31.86	2.17	0.87	0.38	0.31	b/0.70		8.69		55.02
27	27.58	1.88	1.00	0.44	0.36	b/0.60		7.52		60.62

¹ (a) polyvinyl alcohol, (b) GANEX[®]P-904, an alkylated vinylpyrrolidone polymer, GAF Corp., Wayne, NJ.

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EXAMPLE 4**Preparation of pH-sensitive microcapsule compositions using salts prior to microcapsule formation**

5 **[0054]** A mixture of sodium chloride (30.0 g), REAX® 88B, sodium salt of lignosulfonic acid, Westvaco, Charleston Heights, SC (4.27 g) and water (146.0 g) is adjusted to pH 7 with hydrochloric acid (2.36 g of a 10 wt/wt% solution), and stirred at 60°C to obtain an aqueous solution. A water-immiscible solution (previously prepared by heating a mixture of pendimethalin (110.0 g), trimesoyl chloride (5.0 g) and AROMATIC® 200 (30 g) to 60°C) is added to the aqueous solution with stirring to obtain an emulsion. Thereafter, the stirrer speed is reduced and a solution of 1,6-hexamethyl-
10 enediamine (3.28 g of a 50 wt/wt% solution), sodium hydroxide (1.80 g of a 50 wt/wt% solution) and water (20.0 g) is added to the stirred emulsion and the resultant mixture is stirred at 60°C for about 3 hours to form the pH-sensitive microcapsule composition identified as composition number 28 in Table IV.

[0055] Using essentially the same procedure, the pH-sensitive microcapsule compositions identified as composition numbers 29-31 in Table IV are obtained.

TABLE IV
pH-Sensitive Microcapsule Compositions Prepared With Salts

Comp. No.	Pendi- methalin	NaCl	Ingredient / wt/wt%					AROMATIC® 200	Total Water
			Trimesoyl Chloride	HMDA	88B	NaOH	HCl		
28	30.33	8.27	1.38	0.45	1.18	0.25	0.07	11.03	47.05
29	38.61	8.27	1.38	0.45	1.18	0.25	0.06	2.76	47.04
30	19.95	12.70	1.00	0.22	1.55	0.18	0.12	5.44	58.84
31	37.27	9.32	1.33	0.44	1.14	0.24	0.06	2.66	47.55

EXAMPLE 5**Preparation of pH-sensitive microcapsule compositions using REAX® 88B as the emulsifier**

5 **[0056]** A mixture of REAX® 88B (4.27 g) and water (146.0 g) is adjusted to pH 7 with hydrochloric acid (2.48 g of a 10 wt/wt% solution), and stirred at 60°C to obtain an aqueous solution. A water-immiscible solution (previously prepared by heating a mixture of pendimethalin (140.0 g), trimesoyl chloride (5.0 g) and AROMATIC® 200 (10 g) to 60°C) is added to the aqueous solution with stirring to obtain an emulsion. Thereafter, the stirrer speed is reduced and a solution of 1,6-hexamethylenediamine (3.28 g of a 50 wt/wt% solution), sodium hydroxide (1.80 g of a 50 wt/wt% solution) and water (20.0 g) is added to the stirred emulsion and the resultant mixture is stirred at 60°C for about 3 hours to form the pH-sensitive microcapsule composition identified as composition number 32 in Table V.

10 **[0057]** Using essentially the same procedure, the pH-sensitive microcapsule compositions identified as composition numbers 33 and 34 in Table V are obtained.

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TABLE V
pH-Sensitive Microcapsule Compositions Prepared With REAX[®] 88B

Comp. No.	Ingredient / wt/wt%						Total Water
	Pendi- methalin	Trimesoyl Chloride	HMDA	REAX [®] 88B	NaOH	HCl	
32	42.06	1.50	0.49	1.28	0.27	0.07	51.31
33	33.04	1.50	0.49	1.28	0.27	0.08	51.32
34	20.17	1.01	0.22	1.57	0.18	0.13	71.23
						5.50	

EXAMPLE 6**Preparation of pH-sensitive microcapsule compositions which contain MONDUR® MRS in the capsule wall and are prepared using salts prior to microcapsule formation**

[0058] A mixture of sodium chloride (20 g), REAX® 88B (4.27 g) and water (145.73 g) is adjusted to pH 7 with hydrochloric acid (3.54 g of a 10 wt/wt% solution), and stirred at 60°C to obtain an aqueous solution. A water-immiscible solution (previously prepared by heating a mixture of pendimethalin (55.0 g), MONDUR® MRS (2.75 g), trimesoyl chloride (2.75 g) and AROMATIC® 200 (15 g) to 50°C) is added to the aqueous solution with stirring to obtain an emulsion. Thereafter, the stirrer speed is reduced and a solution of 1,6-hexamethylenediamine (1.20 g of a 50 wt/wt% solution), sodium hydroxide (0.99 g of a 50 wt/wt% solution) and water (10 g) is added to the stirred emulsion and the resultant mixture is stirred at 50°C for about 3 hours to form the pH-sensitive microcapsule composition identified as composition number 35 below.

Composition Number 35	
Ingredient	wt/wt%
Pendimethalin	21.05
Sodium Chloride	7.66
MONDUR® MRS	1.05
Trimesoyl Chloride	1.05
HMDA	0.23
REAX® 88B	1.63
Sodium Hydroxide	0.19
Hydrogen Chloride	0.14
AROMATIC® 200	5.74
Total Water	61.25

EXAMPLE 7**Preparation of pH-sensitive microcapsule compositions using dibutyltin dilaurate to catalyze the capsule wall forming reactions**

[0059] A mixture of pendimethalin (110.0 g), trimesoyl chloride (5.5 g), MONDUR® MRS (5.5 g), dibutyltin dilaurate (0.5 g of a 10 wt/wt% solution in AROMATIC® 200) and AROMATIC® 200 (30 g) is stirred at 50°C to obtain a water-immiscible solution. The water-immiscible solution is added with stirring to a polyvinyl alcohol solution (130.0 g of a 2 wt/wt% solution) at 50°C to obtain an emulsion. Thereafter, the stirrer speed is reduced and a solution of 1,6-hexamethylenediamine (HMDA, 2.4 g of a 50 wt/wt% solution), sodium hydroxide (1.98 g of a 50 wt/wt% solution) and water (14.12 g) is added to the stirred emulsion and the resultant mixture is stirred at 50°C for about 3 hours to form the pH-sensitive microcapsule composition identified as composition number 36 in Table VI.

[0060] Using essentially the same procedure, but varying the amount of 1,6-hexamethylenediamine used, the pH-sensitive microcapsule compositions identified as composition numbers 37-39 in Table VI are obtained.

TABLE VI

pH-Sensitive Microcapsule Compositions Prepared Using Dibutyltin Dilaurate

Comp. No.	Ingredient / wt/wt%							Total Water
	Pendi- methalin	MONDUR [®] MRS	Dibutyltin Dilaurate	Trimesoyl Chloride	HMDA	NaOH	Polyvinyl Alcohol	
36	36.67	1.83	0.02	1.83	0.40	0.33	0.87	47.90
37	36.67	1.83	0.02	1.83	0.60	0.33	0.87	47.70
38	36.67	1.83	0.02	1.83	0.80	0.33	0.87	47.50
39	36.67	1.83	0.02	1.83	1.20	0.33	0.87	47.10

EXAMPLE 8**Preparation of pH-sensitive microcapsule compositions containing SPAN® 80**

[0061] A mixture of REAX® 88B (4.27 g) and water (150.0 g) is adjusted to pH 7 with hydrochloric acid (3.56 g of a 10 wt/wt% solution), and stirred at 60°C to obtain an aqueous solution. A water-immiscible solution (previously prepared by heating a mixture of pendimethalin (55.0 g), MONDUR® MRS (2.75 g), trimesoyl chloride (2.75 g), SPAN® 80, a sorbitan monooleate, ICI Americas Inc., Wilmington, DE (0.28 g) and AROMATIC® 200 (15.0 g) to 50°C) is added to the aqueous solution with stirring to obtain an emulsion. Thereafter, the stirrer speed is reduced and a solution of 1,6-hexamethylenediamine (1.20 g of a 50 wt/wt% solution), sodium hydroxide (0.99 g of a 50 wt/wt% solution), and water (40.0 g) is added to the stirred emulsion and the resultant mixture is stirred at 50°C for about 3 hours to form the pH-sensitive microcapsule composition identified as composition number 40 below.

Composition Number 40	
Ingredient	wt/wt%
Pendimethalin	19.94
SPAN® 80	0.10
MONDUR® MRS	1.00
Trimesoyl Chloride	1.00
HMDA	0.22
REAX® 88B	1.55
Sodium Hydroxide	0.18
Hydrogen Chloride	0.13
AROMATIC® 200	5.44
Total Water	70.45

[0062] Using essentially the same procedure, but adding sodium chloride to the aqueous solution, the pH-sensitive microcapsule composition identified below as composition number 41 is obtained.

Composition Number 41	
Ingredient	wt/wt%
Pendimethalin	19.58
Sodium Chloride	12.46
SPAN® 80	0.10
MONDUR® MRS	0.98
Trimesoyl Chloride	0.98
HMDA	0.21
REAX® 88B	1.52
Sodium Hydroxide	0.18
Hydrogen Chloride	0.13
AROMATIC® 200	5.34
Total Water	58.52

EXAMPLE 9**Preparation of pH-sensitive microcapsule concentrate compositions**

[0063] Sodium chloride (26.24 g) is added to 165.0 g of composition number 32 (from Example 5) with stirring to form the pH-sensitive microcapsule concentrate composition identified as composition number 42 in Table VII.

[0064] Using essentially the same procedure, but adding 11.24 g of sodium chloride to 170.0 g of composition number 28 (from Example 4), the pH-sensitive microcapsule concentrate composition identified as composition number 43 in Table VII is obtained.

TABLE VII
pH-Sensitive Microcapsule Concentrate Compositions

Comp. No.	Pendi- methalin	Ingredient / wt/wt%						Total Water
		NaCl	Trimesoyl Chloride	HMDA	REAX [®] BBE	NaOH	HCl	AROMATIC [®] 20Q
42	36.29	13.72	1.30	0.42	1.10	0.24	0.06	2.59
43	28.45	13.96	1.29	0.42	1.11	0.23	0.07	10.35
								44.13

EXAMPLE 10**Evaluation of pH-sensitivities of microcapsule compositions****Buffer solution preparation**

Various amounts of buffer solution concentrates are added to 100 mL of a 30 vol/vol% isopropanol solution to obtain the buffer solutions shown below.

Buffer Solution Concentrate	Grams of Concentrate Added
Glacial Acetic Acid	0.50
Glacial Acetic Acid + 50 wt/wt% NaOH Solution	0.35
Glacial Acetic Acid + 50 wt/wt% NaOH Solution	2.50 2.85
KH ₂ PO ₄ + 50 wt/wt% NaOH Solution	1.00 0.20
K ₂ HPO ₄ + KH ₂ PO ₄	1.00 0.10
Boric Acid + 50 wt/wt% NaOH Solution	0.30 0.20

pH-Sensitivity evaluation

[0066] One gram of the appropriate microcapsule composition containing pendimethalin is diluted to 20.00 g with deionized water. An amount of the resultant dispersion which contains 0.0100 g of pendimethalin (as calculated from the initial wt/wt% of pendimethalin in the microcapsule composition) is placed in a 200 mL glass jar. One hundred milliliters of the appropriate buffer solution is added to the jar, the resultant dispersion is stirred at low speed and the pH of the dispersion is measured. At time intervals of 4, 16 and/or 32 minutes, a 3 mL sample of the dispersion is drawn into a 10 mL syringe and expelled through a Teflon Millipore filter into a cuvette. The absorbance of the solution in the cuvette is measured at 400 nm.

[0067] A standard calibration curve of wt/wt% pendimethalin vs. absorbance is prepared using dilute solutions of pendimethalin in 30 vol/vol% isopropanol solutions.

[0068] The percent pendimethalin in the samples is determined using the standard calibration curve and the samples' absorbance at 400 nm. The percent release of pendimethalin from the microcapsule compositions is then calculated from the initial amount of pendimethalin in the microcapsule compositions (0.0100 g) and the percent pendimethalin in the samples.

[0069] FIGURE 1 shows the percent release of pendimethalin from the microcapsules in composition number 1 at several pH values. As can be seen from the data in FIGURE 1, the microcapsules are stable at low pH values, and that pendimethalin release increases dramatically at pH values ≥ 5.9 .

[0070] FIGURE 2 shows the percent release of pendimethalin from the microcapsules in composition number 13 at several pH values and time intervals. As can be seen from the data in FIGURE 2, the microcapsules are significantly more stable at low pH values, and that pendimethalin release increases dramatically at pH values > 5.9 .

[0071] FIGURE 3 shows the percent release of pendimethalin from the microcapsules in composition numbers 1 and 2, and the control composition identified below, after stirring in the appropriate buffer solution for 16 minutes.

[0072] As can be seen from the data in FIGURE 3, microcapsule composition numbers 1 and 2, which have trimesoyl chloride:HMDA ratios of 3:1 and 2:1, respectively, demonstrate desirable pH-sensitivities. In contrast, the control microcapsule composition, which has a trimesoyl chloride:HMDA ratio of 0.5:1, does not demonstrate any desirable pH-sensitivity.

Control Composition ¹	
Ingredient	wt/wt%
Pendimethalin	22.22
Trimesoyl Chloride	1.59
HMDA	2.09
Sodium Hydroxide	0.29
Polyvinyl Alcohol	0.76
AROMATIC®200	26.98
Total Water	46.07

¹The control composition is prepared according to the procedure of Example 1.

EXAMPLE 11

Evaluation of crystal growth

[0073] In this evaluation, samples of the appropriate microcapsule compositions (about 30 g) are poured into glass bottles and the bottles are placed in a test chamber. The samples are subjected to temperature cycles of 0°-40°C and each cycle takes about 24 hours. After several weeks, the samples are removed and crystal growth is evaluated by optical microscopy. The results are summarized in Table VIII. Data in Table VIII is reported by the composition number given in Table IV. The control composition is identified below.

[0074] As can be seen from the data in Table VIII, the pH-sensitive microcapsule composition of the present invention does not readily crystallize.

Control Composition	
Ingredient	wt/wt%
Pendimethalin	42.17
MONDUR®MRS	0.52
HMDA	0.09
Sodium Chloride	10.54
10% Hydrochloric Acid	0.07
REAX®88B	1.29
Water	45.31

TABLE VIII

Crystal Growth Evaluation		
Composition Number	Cycle Time (Weeks)	Crystal Growth Observation
31	4	no crystals
Control	4	many crystals

Claims

1. A pH-sensitive microcapsule which comprises a water-immiscible active ingredient within a shell wall wherein said shell wall has free carboxylic acid groups incorporated therein, wherein the shell wall is selected from the group consisting of a polyamide having free carboxylic acid groups incorporated therein, a polyester having free carboxylic acid groups incorporated therein, a polyamide/polyester copolymer having free carboxylic acids incorporated therein and a cross-linked amino resin having free carboxylic acid groups incorporated therein, wherein the polyamide shell wall is formed from a polyacid halide and a polyamine, the polyester shell wall is formed from a polyacid halide and a polyol, the polyamide/polyester shell wall is formed from a polyacid halide, a poly-amine and a polyol, and the cross-linked amino resin shell wall is formed from a polyacid halide and a water-immiscible amino resin prepolymer, wherein the ratio of acid halide groups to amino and/or hydroxy groups in the polyamide, polyester or

polyamide/polyester shell wall forming materials is about 2:1 to 3:1 and the ratio of amino resin prepolymer to polyacid halide is about 20:1 to 5:1 on a weight basis.

2. The microcapsule according to claim 1 wherein the active ingredient is a pesticide selected from the group consisting of a herbicide, an insecticide, an acaricide, a nematocide, a fungicide and a molluscicide.
3. An aqueous, pH-sensitive microcapsule composition which comprises a pH-sensitive microcapsule described in claim 1, suspended in an aqueous solution having a pH of about pH 1 to pH 5.5.
4. A process to make aqueous microcapsules containing a water-immiscible active ingredient having a polyamide, polyester or polyamide/polyester shell wall, which comprises incorporating free carboxylic acid groups in said shell wall by adding excess polyacid halide during shell wall formation by:
 - (a) providing an aqueous solution comprising an emulsifier;
 - (b) dispersing, with agitation, in the aqueous solution, a water-immiscible solution comprising a polyacid halide and a water-immiscible active ingredient to form an emulsion; and
 - (c) adding, with agitation, to the emulsion of step (b), a polyamine, a polyol or a mixture thereof, provided that the ratio of acid halide groups to amino and/or hydroxy groups is about 2:1 to less than about 3:1.
5. A process to make aqueous microcapsules containing a water-immiscible active ingredient having a cross-linked amino resin shell wall, comprising incorporating free carboxylic acid groups in said shell wall by adding excess polyacid halide during shell wall formation by:
 - (a) providing an aqueous solution containing an emulsifier;
 - (b) dispersing with agitation, in the aqueous solution, a water-immiscible solution comprising a water-immiscible amino resin prepolymer, a polyacid halide and a water-immiscible active ingredient to form an emulsion, provided that the ratio of amino resin prepolymer to polyacid halide is about 20:1 to 5:1 on a weight basis; and
 - (c) heating the emulsion to about 50°C to 100°C.
6. A method for controlling a pest which comprises applying to the locus of the pest a pesticidally effective amount of a microencapsulated pesticide wherein the microencapsulated pesticide is as described in any of claims 1-3.

Patentansprüche

1. pH-Wert-empfindliche Mikrokapsel, enthaltend einen nicht mit Wasser mischbaren Wirkstoff in einer Ummantelung, wobei in die Ummantelung freie Carbonsäuregruppen eingebaut sind, wobei die Ummantelung aus der aus einem Polyamid mit darin eingebauten freien Carbonsäuregruppen, einem Polyester mit darin eingebauten freien Carbonsäuregruppen, einem Polyamid/Polyester-Copolymer mit darin eingebauten freien Carbonsäuregruppen und einem quervernetzten Aminoharz mit darin eingebauten freien Carbonsäuregruppen bestehenden Gruppe ausgewählt ist, wobei die Polyamid-Ummantelung von einem Polysäurehalogenid und einem Polyamin gebildet wird, die Polyester-Ummantelung von einem Polysäurehalogenid und einem Polyol gebildet wird, die Polyamid/Polyester-Ummantelung von einem Polysäurehalogenid, einem Polyamin und einem Polyol gebildet wird und die Ummantelung aus dem quervernetzten Aminoharz von einem Polysäurehalogenid und einem nicht mit Wasser mischbaren Aminoharzvorpolymer gebildet wird, wobei das Verhältnis von Säurehalogenidgruppen zu Amino- und/oder Hydroxylgruppen in den die Polyamid-, Polyester- und Polyamid/Polyester-Ummantelung bildenden Materialien etwa 2:1 bis 3:1 beträgt und das Gewichtsverhältnis von Aminoharzvorpolymer zu Polysäurehalogenid etwa 20:1 bis 5:1 beträgt.
2. Mikrokapsel nach Anspruch 1, wobei es sich bei dem Wirkstoff um ein Pestizid ausgewählt aus der aus einem Herbizid, einem Insektizid, einem Akarizid, einem Nematizid, einem Fungizid und einem Molluskizid bestehenden Gruppe handelt.
3. Wäßrige, pH-Wert-empfindliche Mikrokapselzusammensetzung, welche eine pH-Wert-empfindliche Mikrokapsel nach Anspruch 1, suspendiert in einer wäßrigen Lösung mit einem pH-Wert von etwa pH 1 bis pH 5,5, enthält.
4. Verfahren zur Herstellung wäßriger Mikrokapseln enthaltend einen nicht mit Wasser mischbaren Wirkstoff mit Polyamid-, Polyester- oder Polyamid/Polyester-Ummantelung, bei dem man freie Carbonsäuregruppen in die Um-

ummantelung einbaut, indem man während der Bildung der Ummantelung einen Überschuß an Polysäurehalogenid zusetzt, indem man:

- (a) eine einen Emulgator enthaltende wäßrige Lösung bereitstellt;
- (b) unter Rühren eine nicht mit Wasser mischbare, ein Polysäurehalogenid und einen nicht mit Wasser mischbaren Wirkstoff enthaltende Lösung in der wäßrigen Lösung suspendiert und so eine Emulsion bildet und
- (c) unter Rühren der Emulsion aus Schritt (b) ein Polyamin, ein Polyol oder eine Mischung davon zusetzt, mit der Maßgabe, daß das Verhältnis von Säurehalogenidgruppen zu Amino- und/oder Hydroxylgruppen etwa 2:1 bis weniger als etwa 3:1 beträgt.

5. Verfahren zur Herstellung wäßriger Mikro kapseln enthaltend einen nicht mit Wasser mischbaren Wirkstoff mit einer Ummantelung aus quervernetztem Aminoharz, bei dem man freie Carbonsäuregruppen in die Ummantelung einbaut, indem man während der Bildung der Ummantelung einen Überschuß an Polysäurehalogenid zusetzt, indem man:

- (a) eine einen Emulgator enthaltende wäßrige Lösung bereitstellt;
- (b) unter Rühren eine nicht mit Wasser mischbare, ein nicht mit Wasser mischbares Aminoharzvorpolymer, ein Polysäurehalogenid und einen nicht mit Wasser mischbaren Wirkstoff enthaltende Lösung in der wäßrigen Lösung suspendiert und so eine Emulsion bildet, mit der Maßgabe, daß das Gewichtsverhältnis von Aminoharzvorpolymer zu Polysäurehalogenid etwa 20:1 bis 5:1 beträgt und
- (c) die Emulsion auf etwa 50°C bis 100°C erhitzt.

6. Verfahren zur Bekämpfung von Schädlingen, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß man an dem Ort, an dem der Schädling auftritt, eine pestizid wirksame Menge eines mikroverkapselten Pestizids nach einem der Ansprüche 1 - 3 ausbringt.

Revendications

1. Microcapsule sensible au pH qui comprend un ingrédient actif non miscible à l'eau enfermé dans une paroi d'enveloppe, dans laquelle des groupes acide carboxylique libres sont incorporés dans ladite paroi d'enveloppe, dans laquelle la paroi d'enveloppe est choisie dans la classe formée par un polyamide auquel sont incorporés des groupes acide carboxylique libres, un polyester auquel sont incorporés des groupes acide carboxylique libres, un copolymère polyamide/polyester auquel sont incorporés des acides carboxyliques libres et une résine aminée réticulée à laquelle sont incorporés des groupes acide carboxylique libres, dans laquelle la paroi d'enveloppe en polyamide est formée à partir d'un halogénure de polyacide et d'une polyamine, la paroi d'enveloppe en polyester est formée à partir d'un halogénure de polyacide et d'un polyol, la paroi d'enveloppe en polyamide/polyester est formée à partir d'un halogénure de polyacide, d'une polyamine et d'un polyol, et la paroi d'enveloppe en résine aminée réticulée est formée à partir d'un halogénure de polyacide et d'un prépolymère de résine aminée non miscible à l'eau, dans laquelle le rapport des groupes halogénure d'acide aux groupes amino et/ou hydroxyle dans les matières formatrices de paroi d'enveloppe en polyamide, polyester ou polyamide/polyester est d'environ 2:1 à 3:1 et le rapport du prépolymère de résine aminée à l'halogénure de polyacide est d'environ 20:1 à 5:1 sur base pondérale.
2. Microcapsule selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle l'ingrédient actif est un pesticide choisi dans la classe formée par un herbicide, un insecticide, un acaricide, un nématicide, un fongicide et un molluscicide.
3. Composition aqueuse de microcapsules sensibles au pH, qui comprend une microcapsule sensible au pH décrite dans la revendication 1, en suspension dans une solution aqueuse ayant un pH d'environ pH 1 à pH 5,5.
4. Procédé de fabrication de microcapsules aqueuses contenant un ingrédient actif non miscible à l'eau, ayant une paroi d'enveloppe en polyamide, polyester ou polyamide/ polyester, qui comprend l'incorporation de groupes acide carboxylique libres dans ladite paroi d'enveloppe par addition d'un excès d'halogénure de polyacide pendant la formation de la paroi d'enveloppe :

- (a) en fournissant une solution aqueuse comprenant un émulsifiant ;
- (b) en dispersant, sous agitation, dans la solution aqueuse, une solution non miscible à l'eau comprenant un halogénure de polyacide et un ingrédient actif non miscible à l'eau pour former une émulsion ; et

(c) en ajoutant, sous agitation, à l'émulsion de l'étape (b), une polyamine, un polyol ou un mélange d'entre eux, étant entendu que le rapport des groupes halogénure d'acide aux groupes amino et/ou hydroxyle est d'environ 2:1 à moins d'environ 3:1.

- 5 5. Procédé de fabrication de microcapsules aqueuses contenant un ingrédient actif non miscible à l'eau, ayant une paroi d'enveloppe en résine aminée réticulée, comprenant l'incorporation de groupes acide carboxylique libres dans ladite paroi d'enveloppe par addition d'un excès d'halogénure de polyacide pendant la formation de la paroi d'enveloppe :

- 10 (a) en fournissant une solution aqueuse contenant un émulsifiant ;
(b) en dispersant, sous agitation, dans la solution aqueuse, une solution non miscible à l'eau comprenant un prépolymère de résine aminée non miscible à l'eau, un halogénure de polyacide et un ingrédient actif non miscible à l'eau pour former une émulsion, étant entendu que le rapport du prépolymère de résine aminée à l'halogénure de polyacide est d'environ 20:1 à 5:1 sur base pondérale ; et
15 (c) en chauffant l'émulsion à environ 50°C à 100°C.

6. Procédé de lutte contre un nuisible, qui consiste à appliquer au site où se trouve le nuisible une quantité à effet pesticide d'un pesticide microencapsulé, dans lequel le pesticide microencapsulé est tel que décrit dans l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3.

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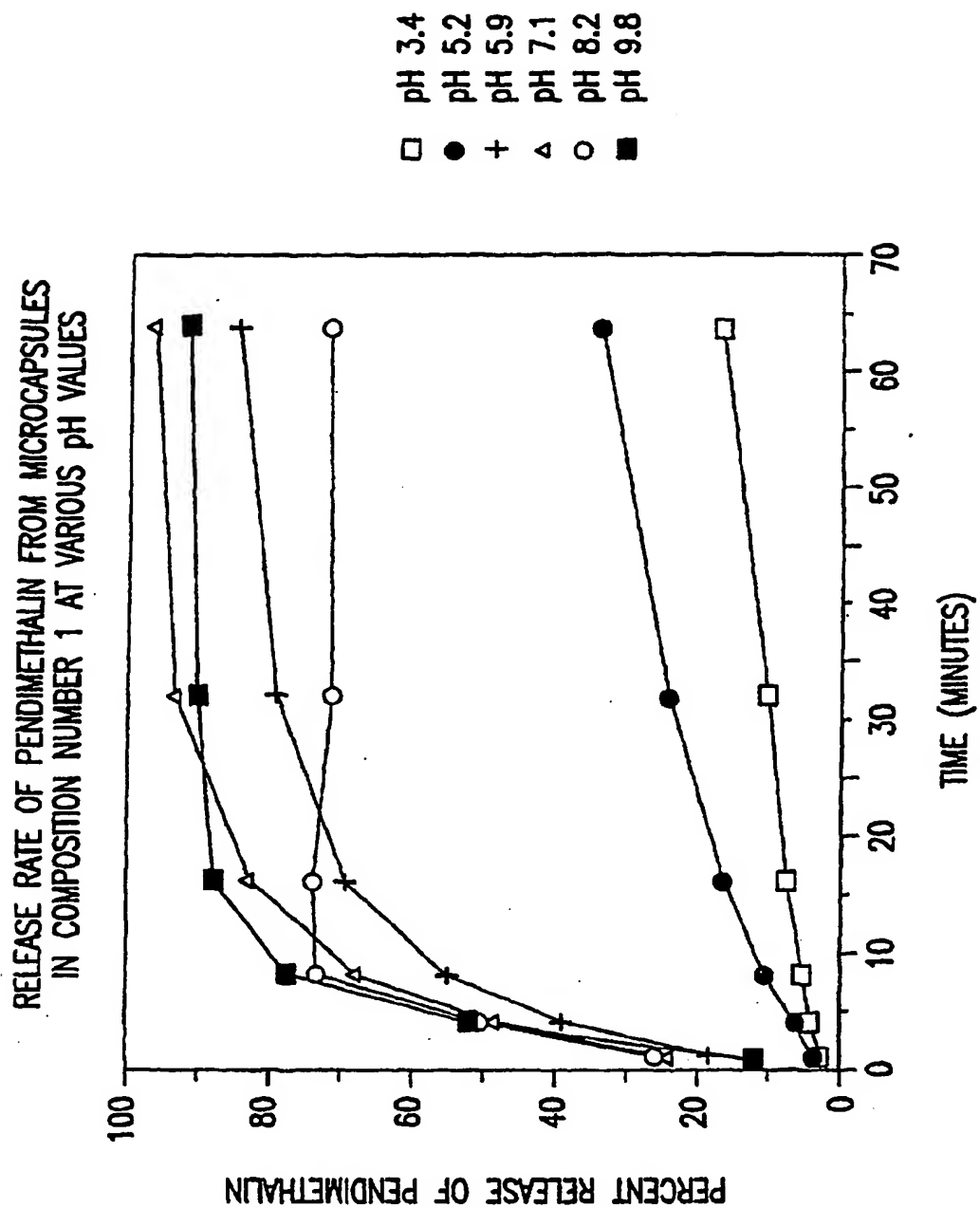


FIG.1

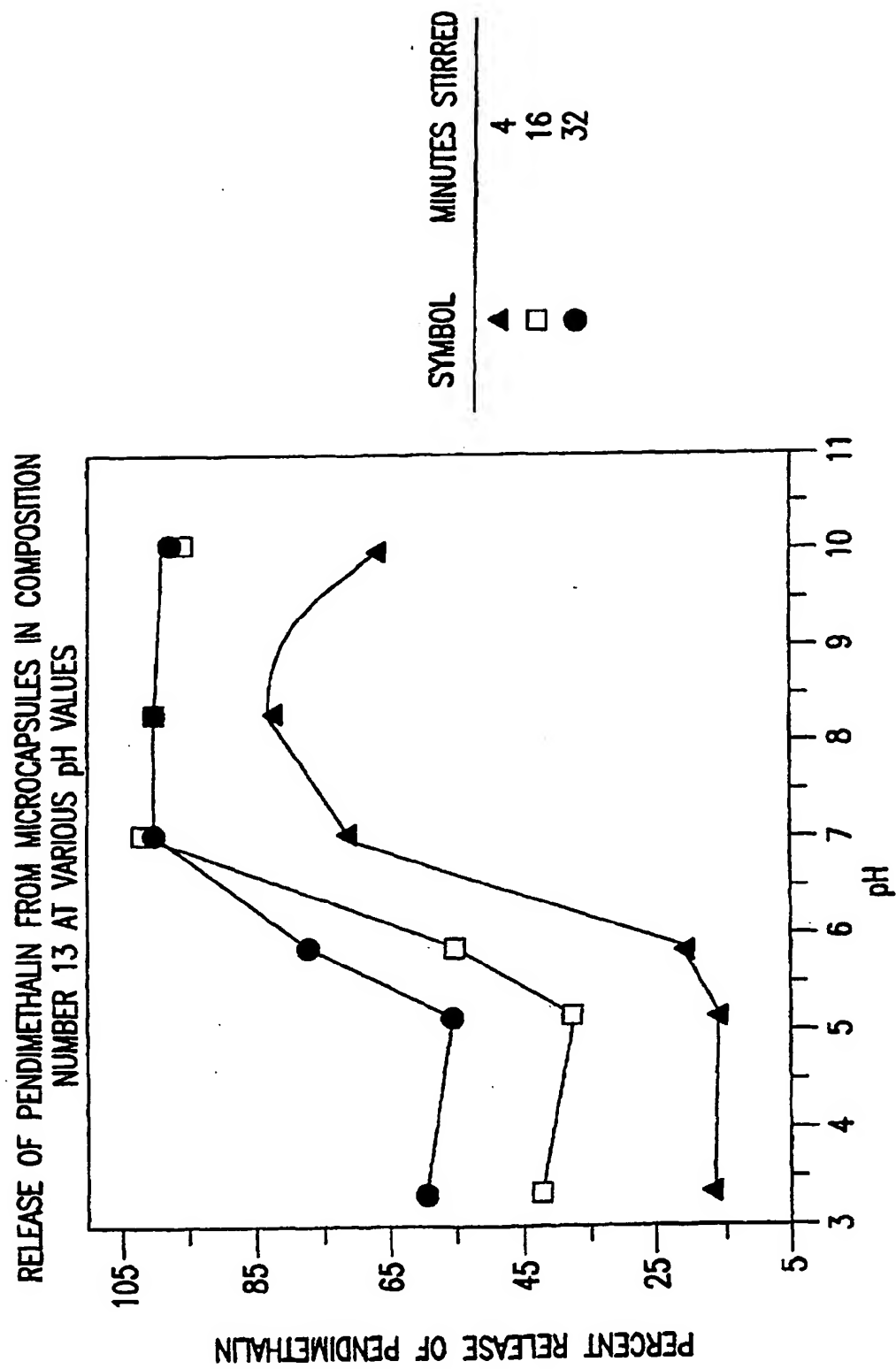


FIG.2

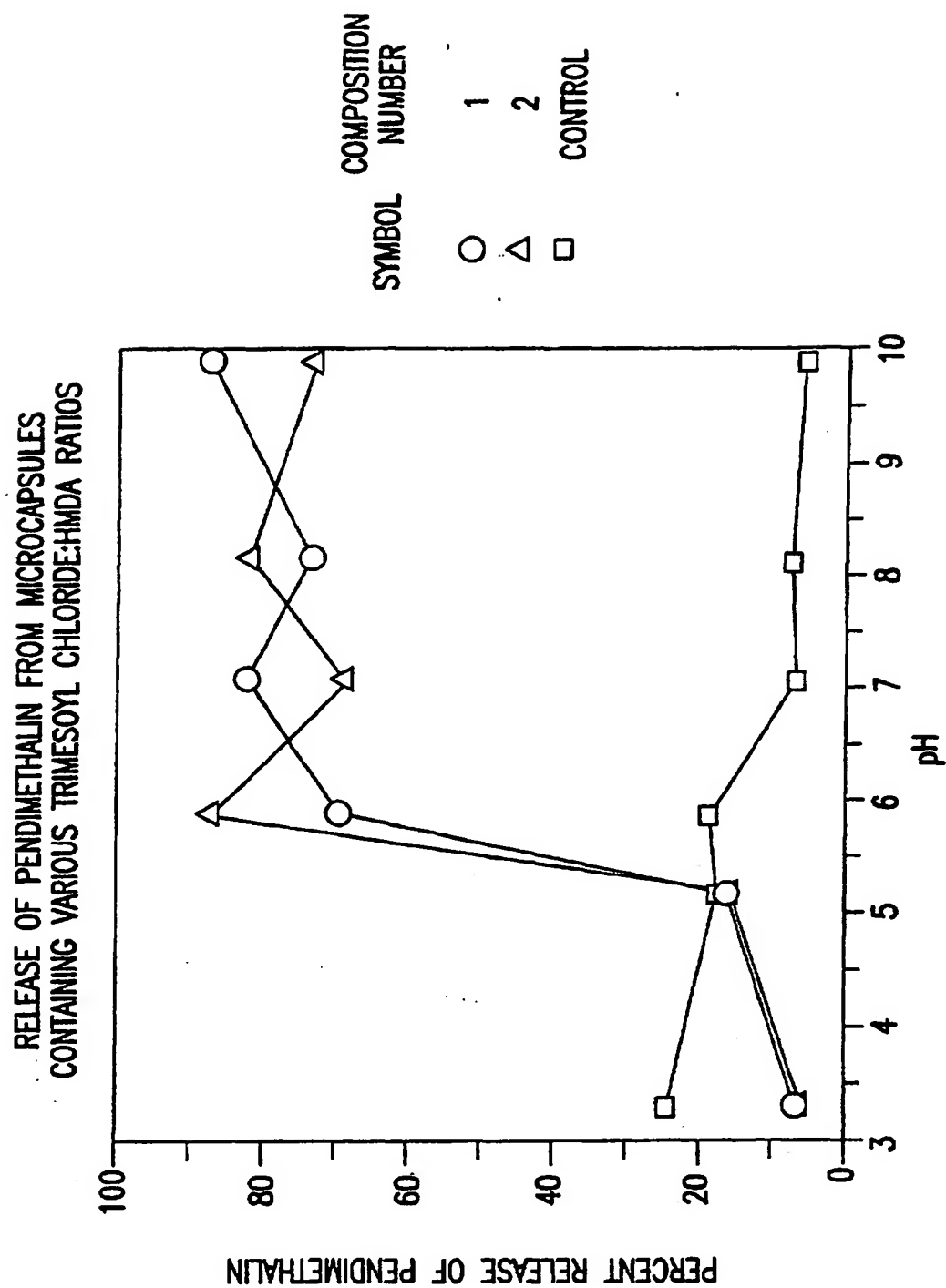


FIG.3